

amount of pressure on the turfgrass playing surface. The use of a modular turfgrass system is one way to assure that the stadium can be used as a multi-use facility while eliminating the unnecessary use of the turfgrass playing surface. For this experiment the performance of the different turfgrass will be tested using Hummer Turf Tiles. The Hummer Turf Tiles are a modular system that utilizes a shallow root zone profile (3 inches).

This study was initiated on 22 November 2000 and will run until June 2001. Results and conclusions will be published on the aforementioned web site at the conclusion of the investigation.

**STUDYING THE EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT SEEDING RATIOS OF KENTUCKY
BLUEGRASS AND TALL FESCUE FOR
COVERED STADIA**

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Introduction:

In August 2000 a study was initiated to test the performance of supina bluegrass and tall fescue seeded at different ratios (0, 5, 25, 100% supina bluegrass) for use as an athletic turf under low light conditions. The objective of the study is to determine the competitiveness of each species under low light conditions. Final establishment for turfgrass maturity will be done indoors under low light conditions. Results and conclusions will be provided at the end of the investigation in August 2001 and posted on the aforementioned web site.

**SEEDING DIFFERENT TURFGRASSES UNDER REDUCED LIGHT
FOR COVERED STADIA**

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Introduction:

Beginning 18 December 2000, four turfgrass species will be compared for turfgrass establishment from seed under low light conditions. The four turves include supina bluegrass, Kentucky bluegrass, tall fescue, and tufted hairgrass. Results and conclusions will be provided at the end of the investigation in June 2001 and posted on the aforementioned web site.

**FERTILITY AND SIMULATED TRAFFIC EFFECTS ON KENTUCKY
BLUEGRASS / SUPINA BLUEGRASS MIXTURES****J.C. Sorochan, J.N. Rogers, III, J.C. Stier, and D.E. Karcher****Department of Crop and Soil Sciences****Michigan State University****Abstract**

Poa supina has shown potential for athletic fields due to an aggressive stoloniferous growth habit. The objective of this study was to evaluate seeding mixtures of *Poa supina* 'Supra' (supina bluegrass) and *P. pratensis* 'Touchdown' (Kentucky bluegrass) under varying fertility and traffic treatments. Six seeding mixtures of *P. supina* and *P. pratensis* (0, 5, 10, 25, 50, and 100% *P. supina*) were established as whole plots on a sand based root zone mix in June 1995. Nitrogen fertility (low: 20 g N m⁻² yr⁻¹ and high: 30 g N m⁻² yr⁻¹) and traffic, using the Brinkman Traffic Simulator, were stripped over these mixtures. Plant counts to determine species composition were done in the spring of each year (1997-2000). Turfgrass cover (% cover) and shear resistance (Nm) was also determined prior to and during traffic applications. Results indicate that increased traffic increases the aggressiveness of *P. supina*; by 2000 the trafficked plots seeded with only 5 and 10% *P. supina* were 99 and 96% *P. supina*. Trafficked plots seeded with 0 and 5% of *Poa supina* had the highest turfgrass cover and shear strength, indicative of the importance of the presence of *Poa pratensis* in these mixtures. The results suggest, seeding a mixture of only 5 or 10% *P. supina* is enough to increase the *P. supina* composition to dominate the stand while maintaining acceptable turfgrass shear strength.

Extended versions of this report are available via the aforementioned web site.